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The People's Press.

VOL. XXV. SALEM, N. C., APRIL 12, 1877. NO. 15.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Act to Revise and Consolidate the Public School Law.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That all funds now belonging to the irredeemible educational funds, shall continue to be held as such; and all funds arising under the operation of sec. 4, article 9, of the Constitution, except the "ordinary revenue," shall be paid to the State Treasurer as a part of said fund.

Sec. 2. That all funds arising under sec. 5, article 9 of the Constitution, shall be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the same may arise, and the officer who may collect such funds, shall, when he pays the same to the county treasurer, take his receipt and make report to the county board of education, itemizing, according to the sources mentioned in said section; and the county treasurer shall, on or before the first Monday in September, annually, report all such funds received by him during the past year to the county board of education, and as often as said board may require.

Sec. 3. That the state board of education shall meet at such times as a majority of the members may appoint. *Provided*, That the Governor may call a meeting at any time.

Sec. 4. The state board of education may, from time to time, as the same shall accumulate, invest the public school funds in United States bonds.

Sec. 5. The state auditor shall keep a separate and distinct account of the public school funds, and of the interest and income thereof, and also of such moneys as may be raised by state, county and capitation tax, or otherwise, for school purposes. He shall draw his warrants on the state treasurer, when such county treasurer shall present an order from the state board of education.

Sec. 6. The state treasurer shall be the treasurer of the state board of education.

Sec. 7. The state treasurer shall receive and hold as a special deposit all school funds paid into the treasury, and pay them out only on the warrant of the state auditor, issued on the order of the state board of education in favor of a county treasurer, duly endorsed by the county treasurer in whose favor it is drawn, and it shall be the only valid voucher in the hands of the state treasurer for the disbursement of school funds.

Sec. 8. The county commissioners of each county shall constitute a board of education for the county. The chairman of the county commissioners shall be the chairman, the register of deeds, the secretary, and the county treasurer the treasurer of the county board of education.

Sec. 9. The county board of education shall have supervision of the public schools in their respective counties, shall decide all controversies relating to the boundaries of school districts, or which may arise upon the construction of the school law, and shall see that the school law is enforced.

Sec. 10. The county treasurer of each county shall receive and disburse all public school funds. But before entering upon the duties of his office he shall execute a bond, with sufficient security, in double the amount of money which may come into his possession during any year of his official term, for the faithful performance of his duties as treasurer of the county board of education. The county commissioners shall, from time to time, if necessary, require the the county treasurer to give bond and sufficient security by additional bond or bonds, so as to secure the faithful administration of the school funds; and if default thereof the commissioners shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 11. All orders upon the county treasurer for school money for the payment of teachers, for the purchase of sites for school houses, and for half the cost of building, repairing and furnishing school houses, shall be signed by the school committee of the district in which the school is taught or in which the site or school house is situated, which orders, duly endorsed by the person to whom the sums are payable, shall be the only valid vouchers in the hands of the county treasurer for disbursements of school money.

Sec. 12. The secretary shall record all of the proceedings of the county board of education, issue all notices and orders pertaining to the public schools, school houses, sites or districts, (which notices or orders it shall be the duty of the sheriff to serve,) and record all school statistics, which shall be reported to him by school committees or the county examiner, in a book to be furnished by the county commissioners for the purpose.

Sec. 13. The county board of education of each county shall hold its regular meetings every year on the first Mondays of March and September, for the purpose of looking after the interest of the public schools: *Provided*, That the chairman may call a meeting of the board at any time. At each regular meeting it shall be the duty of the board to examine the books and vouchers of the county treasurer, and audit his accounts, and report to the superintendent of public instruction a full account of all school funds received and disbursed by the county treasurer.

Sec. 14. The county board of education of each county shall appoint one resident of their county of good moral character and of suitable attainments, who shall be styled "the county examiner." He shall hold his office one year, until his successor is appointed. If a vacancy should at any time occur, the same shall be filled by the county board of education.

Sec. 15. The county examiner of each county shall examine all applicants for teachers' certificates at the court house of the county, on the 2nd Thursday of August and October of every year, and continue the examination from day to day during the remainder of the week, if necessary, till all applicants are examined. He shall grant certificates to all applicant of sufficient mental qualification, and shall give certificates in three grades, as follows: If applicants are qualified to teach classes in the higher branches of English, they shall receive certificates of the first grade; if qualified to teach only in the ordinary branches of English they shall be given a certificate of the second grade; and all applicants qualified to teach primary classes only, shall be given certificates of the third grade. If any persons shall apply for an examination and certificate at any other time, applicants shall pay the examiner a fee of one dollar. If the county examiner shall become satisfied that any person to whom a teacher's certificate has been granted is guilty of any immoral or disreputable conduct, or is neglectful of or in any way incompetent to the discharge of the duties of a teacher, he shall notify the board of education, who may revoke the certificate.

Sec. 16. The county examiner shall deliver to the secretary of the county board of education, on or before the first day of September of every year, a catalogue of all the teachers to whom he gave certificates during the year, also an abstract statement of the number, grade, race and sex of the teachers, and report the same to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 17. For each school district there shall be biennially elected, by the county board of education of the respective county, a school committee of three persons, whose duties shall be as prescribed in this act. If a vacancy should at any time occur, it shall be the duty of our county board of education to appoint suitable residents of the school districts to fill the vacancy, and the persons thus appointed shall exercise all the power and duties of a school committee until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 18. On and after the expiration of the term of office for which the present township school committees have been elected, that office shall be abrogated, and the district school committees provided for in this act shall be held to be the legal successors of the township school committees as to the school property of their respective districts.

Sec. 19. The school committee of each school district shall be a body corporate by the name and style of "The School Committee of District No. ——, in the county of ——," (as the case may be,) and in that name shall be capable of purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of selling and transferring the same for school purposes, and of prosecuting and defending suit for or against the corporation. All conveyances to school committees shall be to them and their successors in office.

Sec. 20. The school committee of each school district, within fifteen days after their election or appointment shall meet at some convenient point within the school district, and organize by electing one of their number chairman, and another of their number clerk of the school committee.

Sec. 21. The county board of education shall lay off their respective counties into convenient school districts, consulting, as far as practicable, the convenience of the neighborhood, and the wishes of persons interested, and disregarding the township boundaries where convenience requires it. They shall designate the districts by number, as school district No. 1, school district No. 2, in the county of ——, as the case may be, and the county board of education of adjoining counties shall have power, in case of inconvenience, to arrange for the sending of pupils to schools across the lines of such counties and provide for their payment from the fund of their school district.

Sec. 22. The county board of education shall consult the convenience of the white residents in settling the boundaries of districts for white schools, and of colored residents in settling boundaries for colored schools. The schools of the two races shall be separate; the districts the same or not, according to the convenience of the parties concerned. In cases where there are two sets of districts in a county they shall be designated as school district number one, two, three, &c., for white schools, or school districts number one, two, three, &c., for colored schools, (as the case may be,) in the county of ——.

Sec. 23. The school committee may receive any gift, grant, donation or devise, made for the use of any school or schools within their jurisdiction, and in their corporate capacity they shall be and are hereby entrusted with the care and custody of all school house sites, grounds, books, apparatus, or other public school property belonging to their respective jurisdictions, with full power to control the same as they may deem best for the interest of the public schools, and the cause of education. When, in the opinion of the committee, any school house, school house sites or other public property, has become unnecessary for public school purposes, they shall return the land to the original owner, his heirs or assigns, if he or they so desire, on the payment of first cost, and remove or sell the building after advertisement for twenty days at three public places in the township. The deed for the property thus sold shall be executed by the chairman and clerk of the committee, and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the county treasurer for the school expenses in the school districts. The board of education shall adjust all differences that may arise in the divisions of districts, as herein provided, as to ownership of school house or other property belonging to the school districts or townships as now constituted.

Sec. 24. The school committee may receive suitable sites for school houses by donation or purchase. In the latter case they shall report the price to the chairman and secretary of the county board of education. If the latter are satisfied that the price is not excessive, they shall approve the order of the committee on the county treasurer for the purchase money, and upon payment of the order, the title to said site shall rest in the committee and their successors in office. Whenever the committee are unable to obtain a suitable site for a school by gift or purchase, they shall report to the county commissioners, and the latter shall thereupon appoint three disinterested citizens, who shall lay off not more than one acre, and assess the cash value thereof, and report their proceedings to the county commissioners. If said report is confirmed by the commissioners, the chairman and secretary of the board of education for the county shall approve the order which the district school committee shall give on the county treasurer in favor of the owner of the land thus laid off, and upon payment or offer of payment of this order, the title to said land shall rest in the school committee and their successors in office. *Provided*, That improved land shall not be condemned under the provisions of this section. *And provided further*, That any person aggrieved by the action of said commissioners, may appeal to the Superior Court of the county in which said land is situated, upon giving bond to secure said commissioners against such costs as they may incur on account of said appeal not being prosecuted with effect.

Sec. 25. Every school to which aid shall be given under the provisions of this act, shall be a public school to which children between the ages of six and twenty-one years only shall be admitted, subject to the restrictions contained in section twenty-two.

Sec. 26. If the tax levied in this act for the support of the public schools shall be insufficient to maintain one or more schools in each school district for the period of four months, then the county commissioners of each county may levy, annually, a special tax to supply the deficiency, for the support and maintenance of said schools for the said period of four months. The said taxes shall be collected by the sheriff, in money, and he shall be subject to the same liabilities for the collection and accounting for said tax as he is or may be by law in regard to other county taxes. The said tax shall be levied on all property, credits and polls of the county, and in the assessment of the amount upon each, the commissioners shall observe the constitutional equation of taxation; and the fund thus raised shall be appropriated in the county in which it is collected, as provided in section 31 of this act. *Provided*, That the question of the levy and collection of said tax shall have first been submitted to the vote of the qualified voters of the county, at an election to be held at the different precincts of the county, under rules and regulations to be fixed by the commissioners, and conforming, as near as may be, to the rules and regulations for conducting other elections, except that no new registration need be made, but the registration books of the next preceding general election may be used. And all persons whose names are not on such books, who are qualified, shall be allowed to register as provided in elections for members of the General Assembly. The penalties for illegal and fraudulent voting shall be the same as now provided by law in other elections.

Sec. 27. The school committee shall have the authority to employ and dismiss teachers of the schools within their respective districts, and shall determine the pay per month to be paid the same. *Provided, however*, That teachers of the first grade shall not receive out of the school fund more than two dollars per day; of the second grade not more than one dollar and fifty cents per day; and of the third grade not more than one dollar per day, but no teacher shall receive any compensation for a less term than one school month, which shall be twenty days. No committeeman shall be a teacher. Nor shall any committeeman in any way be interested by contract or otherwise, in the erection or repairing of any school house in his district.

Sec. 28. The school year begins on the first Monday in September.

Sec. 29. Every teacher or principal of a school to which aid shall be given under the provisions of this act, shall keep a daily record of all Absences of pupils and of the grade in scholarship and deportment of each. The grade in scholarship shall be indicated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; 1 representing the highest or first grade, and 5 the lowest, and the three intermediate numbers the three intermediate grades. The grades in deportment shall be represented by the same numbers and in the same order. At the end of every term every teacher of a public school shall deliver to the county treasurer a statement of the length of the term of the school, of the race, number, sex and average attendance of pupils, and the name of the district in which the school was taught.

Sec. 30. At the end of every term of a public school, the teacher or principal of the school shall exhibit to the school committee of the district a statement of the number of pupils, their average attendance, the length of the term and the time taught. He shall also exhibit a teacher's certificate, dated within one year of the time. If the committee are satisfied that the provisions of this act are complied with, they shall give an order on the county treasurer, payable to the teacher for the sum due his school for the time taught. But they shall in no case give such an order, unless the teacher produced a certificate of moral and moral qualifications from the county examiner, dated within one year of the time.

Sec. 31. The county board of education of every county shall, on the first Monday of September of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, apportion among the several districts in the county, according to the number of children in each, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, (which number shall be ascertained by a census to be taken by the school committees and reported to the county board of education) all school funds, specifying how much thereof is apportioned to the children of each race, and give notice thereof to the school committees of the several districts of the county, and shall publish the same by an advertisement posted on the court-house door in each county, and furnish the County Treasurer with the amounts thus apportioned among the several school districts and the amount that each district is entitled to. The sums thus apportioned to the several districts shall be subject to the orders of the school committees thereof for payment of the school expenses mentioned in this act. *Provided, however*, that in no case shall the school fund thus apportioned to either race be expended for the education of the other race. *And provided further*, that so much of said school fund as shall not be expended in any school district for the education of the race for which it was apportioned in any year, shall be added to the final apportionment to said race in said school districts for the succeeding year.

Sec. 32. The apportionment required by section thirty-one of this act shall be based upon the amount levied and due upon the tax book for the current year, together with the sum due from the State Board of Education, or paid, as the case may be, and also the balance on hand from the former year, and the amount in the hands of the county treasurer under the operation of section 5, article 9 of the constitution. The sheriff of each county shall pay, in *money*, to the treasurer thereof, on or before the first day of December of each year, the whole amount levied for the current year, both State and county, for school purposes; and on failure so to do shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, and shall also be liable to an action on his official bond for his default in such sum as will fully cover such default, said action to be brought to the next ensuing term of the Superior Court, and upon the relation of the County Board of Education for and in behalf of the State.

Sec. 33. The County Treasurer of each county shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on the first day of September of each year, the entire amount of school money received by him during the preceding school year, the several sources from which it was derived, and the disbursements thereof made by him, designating the sums paid for the white and colored children respectively for school-house sites in the several districts. At the same time he shall report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction the number of public schools taught in the county during the year for each race, the number of pupils of each race, their average attendance, the number of males, and the number of females, according to the reports made to him by the provisions of this act.

Sec. 34. It shall be the duty of all teachers of free public schools to maintain good order and discipline in their respective schools, to encourage morality, industry, and neatness in all their pupils, and to teach thoroughly all branches which they profess to teach. If any pupil should wilfully and persistently violate the rules of school, such pupil may be dismissed by the teacher for the current term.

Sec. 35. That the State board of education may recommend the course of study to be pursued, the text books and other means of instruction to be used in the public schools. *Provided*, that no sectarian or political text books or influences shall be used in any public school.

Sec. 36. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the school laws of the State published in pamphlet form, and distributed on or before the first day of April of this year; shall have printed all the forms, necessary and proper for the purposes of this act, and shall look after the school interest of the State at large, and report to the Governor of the State on or before the first Monday of January of every year, which report shall give information and statistics of the public schools, and recommend such improvement in the school law as may occur to him. He shall keep his office at the seat of government, and shall sign all requisitions on the Auditor for the payment of money out of the State treasury for school purposes; copies of his acts and decisions, and of all papers kept in his office, and authenticated by his signature and official seal, shall be of the same force and validity as the original.—He shall be furnished with such room, fuel, and stationery as shall be necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office as heretofore.

Sec. 37. The Sheriff, or other collecting officer, shall take the duplicate receipts of the County Treasurer for such payments as he may make under section 32, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the Auditor of the State.—*Provided*, That in his settlement with the Sheriff for the taxes mentioned in this section, the County Treasurer shall only receive money.

Sec. 38. The school fund for any year which may not be required for the school expenses of that year, shall be added to the school fund for the following year.

Sec. 39. In addition to the State and county capitation taxes, appropriated by the Constitution, and other revenues heretofore provided by law for the support of the public schools, there shall be levied and collected, every year, on the taxables of the State all the school funds which may then be in the treasury of the State board of education and order a warrant for the full apportionment to each county, upon the requisition of each county treasurer, approved by the chairman and secretary of the county board of education.

Sec. 44. Each examiner who shall comply with the provisions of this act, shall receive as compensation for his services, three dollars a day for every day he may be actually engaged in the examination of teachers at the times mentioned in this act. It shall be the duty of the chairman and secretary of the county board of education to draw in order on the county treasurer for the amount due the examiner by virtue of this section. This order shall be paid by the county treasury out of the school fund.

Sec. 45. Every person who shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any public or private school, or any meeting lawfully and peaceably held for the purpose of literary or scientific improvement, either within or without the place where such meeting or school is held, or injure any school building, or deface any school furniture, apparatus or other school property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not less than one month or more than six months, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 41. Before entering upon the duties of their office the school committeemen shall take an oath before a Justice of the Peace for the faithful discharge of the duties of that office.

Sec. 42. The share of the public school fund arising from the increase thereof by investment or otherwise to which each county may be entitled, shall be paid to the county treasurer or his lawful attorney, upon the order of the board of education and the warrant of the auditor.

Sec. 43. It shall be the duty of the State board of education on the first day of August of every year, to apportion among the several counties of the State all the school funds which may then be in the treasury of the State board of education and order a warrant for the full apportionment to each county, upon the requisition of each county treasurer, approved by the chairman and secretary of the county board of education.

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Sec. 46. It shall be the duty of the school committee of each district to take and to return to the county board of education, on or before the first day of September in every year, a full and accurate census of the children between the ages of six and twenty-one, giving the number in public schools, and the number who attend no school, designating the race and sex in all cases.

Sec. 47. All laws and all clauses of laws, and all provisions of article seven of the constitution, inconsistent with this act, are hereby abrogated and repealed.

Sec. 48. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the ninth day of March, A. D. 1877.

The Natural Wall Near Salisbury.

A few weeks ago, we published a portion of an article from an old *Gazetter*, published in 1818, in reference to an old wall which could be seen at several points around Salisbury. This doubtless led to some inquiry in reference to the wall, among the people of Salisbury, the result of which was that a number of ladies and gentlemen visited one point where it could be seen. An interesting account of the visit occurs in the Salisbury *Watchman*, from which we extract the following which will be of interest:

"The point visited last Friday is four and a half miles North of this place, on the lands of the late Farley Ellis. The rocks comprising what is called the "natural wall," are Plutonic, heavy, and of a dark gray color, with a dull metallic lustre in the fresh fracture. It lies in the usual order of the Trap rock, broken into crystals of various sizes, with but little uniformity of shape, except parallel sides. It seems to run nearly East and West, and can doubtless be traced for a considerable distance in both directions.

"There is another noted point at which we have a wall, about nine miles Northwest of this place, on lands formerly owned by a man named Bobby. It was here, many years ago, that a considerable excavation was made. The wall stood so erect and the crystals of which it was composed were of such remarkable uniformity in size and shape (rhomboidal), and were embedded in a substance so closely resembling cement that many intelligent people believed it was the work of human hands, and some are still of that opinion. But the rock is of the same character, and may be only a continuance of the vein seen on the Ellis farm. The excavation alluded to is said to have been carried down 20 feet; but it was fruitless of scientific results, for it still left the subject shrouded in doubt as to the character of the wall. Hence the frequent visits made to those places. Curiosity hunters, for which Americans are somewhat noted, will see these things.—Few, however, have ever yet obtained more than a very superficial view of our "natural wall," and never can except by the expenditure of considerable time and money. It is covered over with soil on which are trees of several centuries growth, and can only be seen in the deep ravines cut by rushing torrents."

The First Dollar.

AN INCIDENT IN THE CAREER OF A NOTED MASSACHUSETTS CAPITALIST.

Many years ago a gentleman from the town of Methuen, Mass., while on a visit to a prominent merchant in Boston, was asked by the merchant if he knew a boy in Methuen that he could recommend to work in his store. As for the gentleman could think of no one, for he knew none but a faithful, honest boy, would suit the thrifty merchant. At length, however, he called to mind a boy of excellent character in his neighborhood, but feared he would hardly do, as his parents were very poor, and he had no education or other advantages to fit him for such a position.

But the description of the boy's habits pleased the merchant so much that he handed the gentleman a dollar with which to pay the boy's fare to Boston by stage, and requested him to send the lad to the city, and if on a personal interview all should not prove satisfactory he would pay his fare back home again. The gentleman, as requested, visited the boy's parents, and stating the merchant's proposal, advised them to send the boy for trial. He then gave him the dollar which was sent to pay his fare to Boston, and departed.

Under similar circumstances ninety-nine out of every hundred boys would have said "Now for a good time." I never saw a city and never rode in the stage. Oh, there will be so much to see, and it will be such a long ride, and here is money sent to pay my fare." Not so with this boy. Putting the money carefully in his pocket he said to himself, "This is the first dollar I ever had; how I wish I could save it. It is only 25 miles to Boston. I can walk there in a day. I'll do it and save my dollar."

His mother pitched up his clothes as well as she could, and early next morning the little lad low parted with his parents at the door of their humble home, and set out on his long tramp to the great city, which he reached, tired and dusty, a little before sunset. He soon found the merchant, who literally asked, "Where have you been all day?" The stage came in hours ago." The boy thought he had displeased the merchant at the outset, and with downcast head and tremulous voice he answered, "I did not come on the stage, sir." "Did not come on the stage! What do you mean? Didn't I send money to pay your fare?"

The boy thought it was all up with him sure, and amid gathering tears he managed to reply, "I am very sorry, sir—I did not mean to offend you. I thought I would walk and save the dollar. I never had one before."

Placing his hand gently upon the boy's head, the merchant replied, "My little man, you did exactly right. Come home with me and get some supper." Then turning to a bystander he remarked: "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for this boy to-day."

That boy has grown to manhood and has since become widely known in business circles. He is now owner of the extensive woolen mills at Methuen, the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, a banking house in Boston, and one of the finest farms in Massachusetts.

The Southern Mail Claims.

WASHINGTON, March, 22.—Congress at its last session passed an act providing for the payment of persons who were contractors for carrying the mails in those of the Southern States that engaged in the rebellion, for the period between their last settlement and before said States engaged in the war against the United States. The Sixth Auditor is at a loss to know what construction is to be put upon the phrase "before said States engaged in war against the United States." Accepting the term war as covered by the rebellion, the question arises whether, as in some of the States, aggressive acts preceded the passage of the ordinance of secession and in others the ordinance preceded any overt act, the one or the other should be accepted as the date, and there is also a question whether the ordinance being a nullity, it had the effect to place the State in a condition of war against the United States. All service in these States was discontinued by the Postmaster General on the 21st of May, 1861, and service up to that time has been certified by the Post-office Department to the sums of claimants to the amount of $360,000, and it was doubtless upon this data that Congress appropriated the $275,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the claims. There is also a proviso in the bill that where any portion of the service was paid for by the late Confederacy, it shall be deducted, and another question arises as to how the evidence of such payment shall be obtained. On the breaking out of the rebellion the Confederacy assumed all the mail routes in the South, and it is known that the service on many of the routes was continued and paid for as long as the funds to pay with held out. The several questions arising under the act have been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him to the Attorney-General, and it is possible that the contractors will have to wait until Congress can put a construction upon the act.

They had a tough subject in the inquiry room this week in Boston. Moody wrestled with him and Sankey sang with him, but the man seemed to dispair of forgiveness. Finally Moody asked him what heavy sin burdened his mind, and he confessed to having been a newspaper publisher out of three years subscription. The evangelist informed him that they did not profess to perform miracles, but if he would settle up his dues, with compound interest, and pay for three years more in advance, although they could not open the doors of the church to him, perhaps he might be shaked in under the eaves.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1877.

JOB PRINTING.

Persons wishing PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, DODGERS, CARDS, BILL HEADS or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

THE SITUATION.

The principal topic of political interest now is the South Carolina and Louisiana affairs.

From the annexed articles it may be inferred that Gov. Hampton will not have quite as pleasant a time in taking charge of the government of his State, as was anticipated by remarks made in Washington City by the Radicals, Chamberlain, Senator Patterson and others, who seemed to give in their adhesion to the Hampton government.

WHAT CHAMBERLAIN SAYS.

Dates from Columbia, as late as the 7th, foreshadow, if true, what Chamberlain intends to do. He remarked, in an interview with the agent of the associated press, who interrogated him as to his intentions for the future, that "he could not state details, as he had not had time to consider them; but that in general he did not regard the withdrawal of the troops as affecting his legal rights, whatever effect it might have on his practical ability to maintain them. He said it would probably be his duty to hold his office until removed from it by force."

"In answer to an inquiry as to his course if Hampton should convene the Legislature immediately, he said he "could not now determine; that he could only say that he intended to pursue a course consistent with a firm belief in the justice of his position and cause, without regard to personal consequences."

WHAT SENATOR PATTERSON SAYS.

The New York *Post's* (Rad.) Washington correspondent, of the 6th, says:

"In conversation to-day with your correspondent, Senator Patterson said, in explanation of this departure from the policy announced by Chamberlain a few days ago, that the Republicans of South Carolina had decided not to give up the contest until there was some definite action in regard to Louisiana. Packard, he said, intended to stand firm for his rights, and events might occur in Louisiana which would cause a re-action in the country in regard to the President's Southern policy and arouse a sentiment in the Republican party which would compel the administration to change front. This was a forlorn hope, but the Republicans of South Carolina intend to cling to it until it is swept away. If Packard is deposed, then Chamberlain will give up the fight in South Carolina."

LOUISIANA.

The New York *Times*, Republican, has the following editorial, April 6:

"The Louisiana commission have entered upon their task of conciliation and compromise, and already begin to find it uphill work. Gov. Packard exhibited a disposition as far removed from compromise as could well be imagined, and will hear no proposals whatever, which do not proceed upon the assumption that he is the legally elected Executive of the State. If the commission can point out any defect in his title he is willing to have the Legislature re-convened, in order to reanvass the vote, but not otherwise. If the United States troops are removed, Packard purposes to test his ability to keep his place by force of arms, and he happens to be a man who in a matter of this kind can be trusted to keep his word. As it is equally certain that the President will leave the contestants to themselves as soon as all possible means of bringing about a settlement have been exhausted, the dangers of civil conflict in Louisiana are by no means at an end. That consideration will lead the country to regard the labors of the Commission with some additional solicitude."

Latest News.

Since the above, we have received later dates, from which it appears that South Carolina and Louisiana affairs are becoming more complicated.

"Chamberlain and his friends, it is said, have determined to make an effort to have him continue to assert his claim to be Governor, on the ground that as neither he nor Hampton were properly inaugurated then Chamberlain holds over under a clause of the Constitution of South Carolina, which provides that all officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors are elected and qualified. Chamberlain and his friends insist that the Legislature must meet, if at all, under Chamberlain's call and either order a new election or re-canvass the vote, or do whatever is to be done, as the case may be."

There is much curiosity as to the political clique which engineered the change, and the belief in Washington is that there has been intrigue on the part of politicians, the object being, either to force President Hayes to directly recognise Hampton, or failing in this to endeavor to leave the question to the special session of Congress, with the hope that delay may cause a reaction in sentiment favorable to Chamberlain, and possibly induce Gov. Hampton to forego the pledges he made to President Hayes and attempt to gain by force what would be tedious delays through the forms of law.

The New York *Times*, the leading Republican paper, says:

"There are Republicans at the North as well as at the South, who, for obvious reasons, desire to perpetuate the Southern question, with all its embarrassments, as an element in national politics. To their efforts may be traced the attempt to induce Mr. Chamberlain and his associates to interpose all possible hindrances to the legal measures which may be taken for the confirmation of Mr. Hampton's authority consequent upon the removal of the troops from the State-house. Whether such proceedings lead to strife and blood-shed is to these desperate partisans a matter of trifling moment. The sole object is to create excitement which might revive partisan passion throughout the North, and so frustrate the conciliatory policy of the administration."

As regards the Louisiana case, the *Times* says that the complications are more serious, and that unless both parties recede a little from the extreme position they have assumed the commission will leave New Orleans without accomplishing anything, but it holds that the duty of the President as he interprets it is in no manner identified with the maintenance of Mr. Packard in an office whose functions he is unable to perform, and a brief order to the troops will leave him helpless.

The views representing the policy of resistance, coming from a Republican paper of the standing of the *Times*, have significance.

DEAD.—Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, a distinguished divine, died in New York, on the 8th inst., aged 81 years.

It is a mistaken notion that the action of the President in the Hampton Gubernatorial matter, is in danger of breaking the front of the Democratic party. These fears arise only among those exclusives who think any good deed performed by the opposition must needs be "damned by faint praise," and received with due caution, lest the reform be not as complete as it might be. All we have to say about the matter is, that the *seeming* firmness with which President Hayes is bent on carrying out the principles of his letter of acceptance, is an anomaly in our politics, and heralds the approach of a better and more honest era in national affairs. These endorsements by the Democrats of Mr. Hays' policy do not for a moment endorse the manner in which the President obtained his seat, but are the approval of his apparently independent position.

The inaugural address attracted the notice of such Senators as Bayard, Randolph, Kernan, Gordon, Lamar, Hill, Garland and many others, who at once declared they would support the President in the fulfillment of all he had promised, and these men, by their patriotic firmness broke down the Radical attempt to defeat Mr. Hayes' cabinet appointments.

We hope there is really a better and more earnest sense of reform in the policy of the new administration. The New York *Herald* says:

"The course of the President though right and wise, is an anomaly in our politics. For the first time in our history the remarkable spectable is presented of an elected President carrying out the views of the opposition. Vice-Presidents who have succeded to the first office have paid little respect to the views of the party by which they were chosen; but Presidents elected as such, have, in the main, kept step to the party music. Mr. Hayes is the first conspicuous exception. He is pursuing, with slowness and prudence indeed, but with signal steadiness, the policy advocated by his political opponents during the canvass. He is diverging widely,—nay, he is moving in exactly the opposite direction, from the outgivings of the efficient managers of his canvass, who marched under the banner of the bloody shirt "full high advanced." But he cannot be accused of any want of good faith or loyalty to his supporters. In his excellent letter of acceptance he made a perfectly frank and explicit declaration of what he would do if elected. Neither his own party nor the opposition believed what he said. Unexpectedly to both he stands by his word. He proves to be a great deal more of a man than either party supposed. But his steadiness, his consistency, his cautious firmness, seem pretty certain, if he holds out as he has begun, to lead to a dissolution and reconstruction of political parties."

As for a dissolution of political parties, we certainly can see no reason for it. Because Democrats approve of the course of a political opponent, is no sign of any weakness, but rather that of a sense of right, and the independence to acknowledge it. The Conservative-Democratic party of the country has much to be encouraged to go on quietly and peaceably on the road to final triumph, which must come, sooner or later. "A solid front" should be the motto.

Large and Enthusiastic Mass-Meeting in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—A very large mass-meeting of the citizens of New Orleans was held at Lafayette Square to-day. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand persons were present. The following preamble was adopted:

We, the citizens of New Orleans, in mass-meeting assembled, representing, as we firmly believe, the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Louisiana; proclaiming anew our devotion to the Constitution of the United States and our unqualified acceptance of all the amendments thereto; asserting that in loyalty to our re-established Union and true national patriotism we do not yield to the people of any section of our common country, as we stand ready to prove by any test; declaring our earnest desire to obliterate the feelings of sectional bitterness, which were the result of the late unhappy war, and to re-unite the whole people of the United States in a common bond of brotherhood; equally desirous of breaking down the barriers of prejudice and distrust which designing political tricksters have, from base motives, reared between the white and colored citizens of the State and to re-establish the relation of the two races upon the basis of just laws, equal rights, common protection, and harmonious and kindly sentiments towards each other, and profoundly impressed with the gravity of the crisis through which our State is passing, and the feeling that we should publicly proclaim our sentiments touching the same, we do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

[The resolutions are quite long, patriotic, and fully in accord with the preamble.]

Gov. Hampton at Home.

This distinguished gentleman arrived at his home, in Columbia, on the evening of the 6th, on a special train, accompanied by large military and civic delegations from Charlotte, and all points in South Carolina, on the line of the road. He was received by the entire military, fire, and other organizations at the depot, where a procession was formed, headed by the band of the Eighteenth United States infantry, and he was escorted, amid great enthusiasm, to Carolina Hall, where he was inaugurated in December last.

Addressing an immense concourse of people, he announced that his policy in future would be one of peace and harmony, and that he would support President Hayes as long as he persued the policy narrated in his inaugural address. The Governor reiterated the pledges made to the colored people in his campaign speeches, and said that in the administration of the law he should know no race.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Joseph A. Engelhard, Secretary of State, for copies of the New School Law, Machinery Act, Revenue Law, Act establishing Inferior Courts, Act dividing the State into nine Judicial Circuits, Act relating to the Probate of Deeds, Act to establish County Governments, and an Act to give Magistrates jurisdiction in civil actions not founded on Contract—all bound in one volume.

TERRIBLE STORM.—A fearful north-east storm prevailed in Norfolk on Monday night and Tuesday. The tide was higher than known for many years. The Baltimore and New York steamers did not leave on time but awaited the abatement of the storm.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER is a Monthly Agricultural Journal, 20 pages, 60 columns.—Published by Jas. H. Rambs, Raleigh, N. C.—Price $1.00 per year.

It is devoted to the agricultural interests of North Carolina, and the April number before us is an excellent one, containing articles on Farms and Farmers, Soils and Fertilizers, Grasses and Grains, Cotton and Tobacco, Root Crops, Trees and Fruits, Live Stock, The Dairy, Poultry Yard, Bees, Birds and Insects, The Garden, a department of Domestic Economy, containing valuable Household and Medical Receipts, also useful Rules and Tables adapted to farming life.

Kernersville Letter.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—During the week preceding Easter Sunday, evening meetings were held in the Moravian church here, and on Sunday morning we assembled in the church at 5 o'clock, and went from there on the Grave-yard, where the peculiar services for this occasion were held. The grave-yard had been duly cleared off the previous week, and the new graves neatly sodded in accordance with old-time Moravian usages. Quite a collection of persons were present, including a number from the surrounding country. Rev. S. H. Helsebeck, pastor of the Methodist E. Church, whose day it was in course to preach here, being the first Sunday in the month, was also present.

Similar services took place at Friedland, where we went on the grave-yard at half-past 9 o'clock. The members of the two Sunday Schools, Friedland and Cool Spring, under the direction of Mr. Crawford Clodfelter, as chief singer, headed the procession. The turn out of people was unusually large, and good order prevailed throughout.

But the next day, Easter Monday, was the great day in Kernersville, and arrangements for a general Pic Nic had been made on the previous Saturday; but alas! when Monday morning came, it was raining, and every body looked woefully disappointed, until some young men went to Mr. Israel Kerner and asked for the use of the warehouse which was granted, and they went at it with a will and cleared it out and had everything in readiness by noon. The sun also made its appearance, and the afternoon was fine, and old and young proceeded to the place and entered into the amusements with a will, indicating the intention to make up for lost time, as there was but half a day left; and furthermore, it was determined to bring in provisions and *all* take supper together; so when the time came, temporary tables were constructed, and baskets of provisions began to come in, and they kept a coming and a coming, until I began to think that every thing in town in the eating line, had been cooked and baked up. And I wondered if the advice of the man who took his little boy with him to the barbecue, might not be applicable here: He said, "Tommy, my son, you must eat for to-morrow and day after." "Well, but pa, I have not eaten for yesterday and day before yet." I have read of tables groaning under the weight of good things placed on them, and conclude it must be a figure of speech; for if such a thing were possible, these tables would have made themselves heard on this occasion. Suffice it to say, there was enough for all present, and some to spare, and all present made the most of it.

Supper over, the tables were removed, and amusement was again the order, interspersed with singing. The little folks especially, had a good time in playing the old-fashioned game of "tap-ring"; and when it came time to break up, one little girl said she wished Easter Monday would come oftener, for she had had so much fun to-day.

Be that as it may, when separating for the night, every body seemed pleased with themselves and every body else, and I think none were the worse for the unbending once a year.

The prospect is, that we will have an abundant peach crop in our vicinity, if the frost does not yet disappoint our expectations, which we hope will not be the case. At this time there is a cold east rain and the clearing up of this spell will probably decide the fruit question.

C. L. R.

Kernersville, N. C., April 9, 1877.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The April number of this practical farm journal is received, full from cover to cover of timely and useful information in every branch of husbandry. The contributors are numerous and able; the subjects they treat are of present interest; the editorials are seasonable, and the engravings illustrate the text. Nothing trite or trashy finds its way into the pages of the "Old Pioneer," but for the ladies there are chapters on ornamental gardening, the care of flowers, &c. No country household but would be benefited by the monthly visits of *The Farmer*, and we commend it to our farming readers. The subscription is $1.50 a year, or only $1 to clubs of five or more. Sam'l Sands & Son, Baltimore, publishers.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY'S FAMILY.—The family of Postmaster-General Key will not go to Washington. On this subject the Chattanooga *Times* speaks of the Postmaster-General, and says his identity with Chatanooga and the esteem in which his family are held, would cause a protest so earnest and general that they would certainly yield. Besides, as he has a large family and a splendid home there, it would not seem prudent to change. Mrs. Key has not kept pace with her husband in growing gray. She indeed, appears quite young. His eldest daughter, Miss Emma, having graduated at Salem, (N. C.) Institute, is at home. Her sisters, Misses Kate and Sallie, are still at the Institute.

Indictment of the Chico Murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—The grand jury of Oroville, Cal., to-day found indictments against E. R. Roberts, John and Chas. Slaughter, T. M. Stainbrook, and T. E. Conway, for the murder of the Chinamen at Chico, for arson against Wright, Jones, Fay, the three Slaughter boys, Roberts and Conway, and for attempting to commit arson against Robert, John and Charles Slaughter and Hilderimum. Those charged with arson will probably be arraigned Saturday, and the trials will commence on the 16th inst. The report of the grand jury closes as follows: "We find there has been existing in our midst an organized band of incendiaries and assassins, whose crimes may be compared to those of the worst criminal ever brought to justice, and we believe that some of them are still at large. We urge upon those whose duty it is to pursue with relentless vigor every clue to their identity and punishment. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at what is considered the hasty and imperfect manner in which the jury has conducted its inquiry, very little effort having been made to secure the indictment of a number of prisoners, including several members of the council of nine, who have been set at liberty and have returned to Chico."

Serious Accident on the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

On last Sunday morning a week, just before day, as the freight train was approaching Clover station, and just before reaching the bridge over Difficult Creek, the engine struck a large bull lying on the track, and instead of throwing the animal from the track was caught under the cow-catcher and lifted the engine from the rails. It ran several rods upon the cross-ties and at last struck the covered bridge with such force as to cause it to give way, and the bridge, engine and six cars were precipitated into the stream and to the flat upon its banks, a distance of some thirty feet.

As the cars left the track, they fell one after another in a pile at the bottom. The balance of the train, some ten or more cars, remained upon the track. When the conductor who was in the rear car reached the wreck, he found it had taken fire from the engine, and the engineer, Jack Kidwell, was fastened between some timbers. A brakesman, Mr. Moore, brother of Mrs. W. D. McAdoo, of Greensboro, made a desperate effort to save the unfortunate man, who begged him not to let him burn to death. Moore's efforts were successful; Kidwell was dragged from the wreck terribly crushed, both legs being broken and the left arm so badly injured as to require amputation, which was done. He was alive at last accounts, though it is not certain that he will recover.

Moore was badly burned while working to release Kidwell. The bridge, engine and four cars were completely destroyed, together with all the freight contained in the cars. The fireman received a severe wound on the head, and when found was in the woods running around like an insane person.

AN AGONIZING CHOICE.—The Memphis *Appeal* relates the following in its account of the recent burning of the steamer Goy. Garland in the Arkansas River: "Capt. Nowland's conduct was heroic. Finding it impossible to rescue his wife and two children, he was compelled to forsake either the former or the latter. He had no time to hesitate, for the flames were already scorching the passengers. Capt. Nowland kissed his little children farewell, and seizing his wife he plunged into the water. He looked back, but the little children he could not see, for his eyes filled with tears, such as only a father or mother can know the meaning of. A deckhand named Billy Staples, whose home is in Memphis, witnessed the sad farewell. Seizing both of the children in his strong arms, the brave man leaped into the water and carried them safely to the shore."

STATE NEWS.

Some more revenue seizures have been made in Cabarrus. The Charlotte *Observer* says: There was in one wagon seventy-five gallons of whisky, which belonged to a man named Louder, from Rowan, and in the other one hundred pounds of tobacco, belonging to one Drake, from Davie. The revenue law not only requires the forfeiture of the whisky and tobacco for violations of the law, but also the wagons in which they are hauled. Everything seized will therefore be sold at auction, and the offenders punished besides.

A very interesting and impressive incident was witnessed at the Edenton Street Methodist Church, in Raleigh; the reception into the communion of that church of three young ladies, deaf mutes, from the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind Institution of that city. The names of young ladies are Martha Henrietta Austin, of Caldwell county, Nancy Ellen Poovy, of Catawba, and Sarah Preddy, of Guilford.—*News.*

Rev. M. L. Wood, Presiding Elder of the Greensboro District, M. E. Church, announces the following as his appointments of quarterly meetings on his second round:

Davidson, Ebenezer,	April	7-8
Winston,	"	21-22
Forsyth, Concord,	"	28-29
South Guilford, Sandy Grove,	May	5-6
North Guilford, Lea's Chapel,	"	12-13
Stokes, Mt. Pleasant,	"	19-20
Madison, Leaksville,	"	26-27
Wentworth, Pelham,	June	1-3
Randolph, Pleasant Hill,	"	9-10

FURS.—The very large number of skins shipped from Salisbury during the past winter may be approximated by stating those that were sent off from one house only. Mr. John A. Snider has shipped nineteen hundred dozen rabbit skins, six hundred must rat skins, four hundred coon skins, four hundred opossum skins, three hundred mink skins, fifty grey fox skins, twenty beaver skins, and eighteen otter skins. Mr. Wallace and others have shipped large numbers, but we have not a correct statement.—*Examiner.*

SCRAMBLING OVER THE SPOILS.—Interesting news of political intrigues comes to us from the West. It is stated that Maj. Marcus Erwin is making a desperate war upon Virgil S. Lusk, United States District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, and that in this warfare he is backed up by nearly all the prominent Republican officials in that section of the State. It is said further, that ex-Judge George Washing Logan, of the Charlotte District, is waging war upon Robert M. Douglass for the United States Marshalship of the Western District.—*Raleigh News.*

THE STATE FAIR.—A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the State Agricultural Society was held at the Yarborough House Tuesday evening. Plans for the coming State Fair were perfected and it was resolved that all the energy, ability and power at the command of the officers of the Society and the Committee should be instantingly applied to the work of making the Fair of 1877 a complete success. We will state here that the President of the Society, Col. T. M. Holt, has loaned the Society the sum of $11,000 to put the same on a good foundation. This looks like business and we know all hands connected with the Fair mean business.—*Raleigh Observer.*

HUNG BY A MOB.—Dan Cannon, a colored boy who committed rape upon a lady in Anson county a short time since, was hanged by Judge "Lynch" last Friday between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Grangers of Six Pound township, Warren county, have saved $5,000 this spring on one article of guano. Instead of paying their money for the fertiliser as already prepared, most of them bought the chemicals, and made their own manures.

The Raleigh *Register* says: A State Convention of colored men has been called to meet in Raleigh on the first Monday of May next, to consider plans for bettering their condition.—The subject of colonization will be fully discussed.

DIRECTORS.—Colonel John A. Gilmer, State proxy, has appointed Messrs. J. D. McIver, of Moore, D. G. Haughton, of Chatham, and P. F. Duffy and C. P. Mendenhall, of Guilford, directors of the Fayetteville railroad.

Up to last Thursday, fourteen licenses for the sale of commercial fertilizers in this State had been issued by the Treasurer, thus bringing the snug sum of $7,000 to the Department of Agriculture, established by the Legislature.

There are now about 375 convicts at work on the Western North Carolina Railroad above Old Fort.

Charlie, son of Col. R. F. Armfield, has been appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Hot drinks should be avoided in day time during cold weather, as they have a tendency to weaken the lungs and affect the throat. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for all cases of coughs, colds and hoarseness.

THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. A. WONNACK & CO.
SALEM, N. C.

BACON AND LARD:	
Western Sides,	12 to 12
Country,	11½ to 14
Shoulders,	11 o 12½
Hams,	15 to 18
Lard,	12 to 15
GRAIN:	
Corn,	55 to 70
Wheat,	$1 40 to 1 50
Oats,	00 to 60
Flour (per 100 lbs.)	3 50 to 4 00
Meal, " " "	2 00 to 2 25
Chops, " " "	1 50 to 1 75
Rice, Carolina,	10 to 12
Flax Seed (per bushel,)	125 to 0 00
PRODUCE:	
Apples, green,	1 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 00
Butter,	20 to 25
Feathers,	50 to 60
Beeswax,	25 to 30
Potatoes, Sweet,	00 to 0 75
" Irish,	75 to 1 00
Hay,	50 to 60
Orchard Grass (per bushel)	3 50
Millet Seed (per lb.)	3
GROCERIES:	
Coffee,	25 to 30
Sugar,	11 to 12½
Molasses, dark,	30 to 50
" syrup,	60 to 85
Salt, coarse, (per sack)	1 40 to 1 50
" fine, dairy " "	2 15 to 2 20
Soda, English,	5½ to 10
Black Pepper, sifted,	30 to 40
Alspice,	30 to 40
Cheese, old country,	18 to 20
Candy, in box.	15 to 15½
Higgins' Soap, per bar,	8½ to 10
Armstrongs Soap, per bar,	5 to 10
OILS:	
Lamp Oil,	50 to 50
Linseed,	75 to 00
Sweet,	00 to 0 00
Castor,	0 00 to 0 00
Machine,	1 25 to 3 00
NAILS AND IRON:	
Old Dominion, 10d,	3 60
8d,	3 85
6d,	4 10
4d,	4 40
Hammered iron,	5½ to 6½
Moulds,	6 to 6½
Tire,	3½ to 4
LEATHER AND HIDES:	
Sole,	26½ to 30
Upper,	40 to 75
Harness	37 to 40
Hides, dry,	8 to 10
" green,	
LUMBER AND SHINGLES:	
Heart Fine Lumber,	2 50
Ordinary "	1 25
Long Leaf Pine Shingles,	4 50 to 5 00
Hoop Poles,	3 to 4
YARNS AND SHEETINGS:	
Fries' Yarns,	95 to 00
Sheeting, A	7½
" B	7
Cotton Batting per dozen,	2 25

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS.	
Common	$ 5 00 to 6 50
Good working,	6 50 to 8 00
Bright medium smokers,	10 00 to 12 00
Fancy smokers,	12 00 to 25 00
LEAF.	
Common,	$ 6 00 to 8 00
Good,	8 00 to 10 00
Fine,	12 00 to 18 00
Medium wrappers,	10 00 to 15 00
Yellow do.	20 00 to 30 00
Fancy do.	35 00 to 50 00
Mahogany medium,	12 00 to 20 00
do. good,	20 00 to 30 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

LUGS:	
New Common	$ 4 00 to 5 00
" Good	5 00 to 6 00
Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
Good "	10 00 to 12 00
LEAF:	
Common	8 00 to 8 00
Good,	10 00 to 12 00
Common Bright	15 00 to 20 00
Good "	25 00 to 40 00
Old wrappers, common	15 00 to 20 00
" " good	25 00 to 30 00
" " Fine	35 00 to 40 00
" Extra	45 00 to 60 00

NEW YORK, April 9. Flour, $ 6 80 a $8 00; wheat, $1 49 a $1 56; corn, 58½ a 59; gold, 105.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Corn 52 a 53; bacon, 6½ a 9½; flour, 5½ a 6; wheat, 155 a 1 65.

RICHMOND. Tobacco quotations of last week unchanged. Wheat, $1 75a 1 80. Corn, 53c a 55. Bacon 7 a 10. Flour 6 75 a 7 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 5.—Bacon, 10 a 11; flour, 5 a 7¼ 20; wheat, $1 50; corn, 75; oats 55; lard, 12.

CHARLOTTE, April 6.—Corn, 65 a 00; oats, 50 a 00; flour 3 60 a 3 75; whiskey, $1 25 a $1 30; brandy, $2.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Persons wishing WALL PAPER of beautiful designs, both fine and common, can select for themselves, from our samples at the BOOKSTORE, where orders will be filed at short notice.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.

Summer School.

MRS. E. B. and Miss F. E. RIGHTS will open their SUMMER SCHOOL in Kernersville, N. C., May 14th.

Besides the regular English branches, French and Music, both Piano and Organ will be taught. Particular attention will be paid to Vocal Music.

For particulars concerning board and tuition, apply to the above.

April 12, 1877.-15-2m.

TOWN ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held in the Commissioners' Hall, in the town of Salem, on the 1st Monday in May, 1877, for the election of a Mayor and Seven Commissioners, of said town, for the ensuing year

A FOGLE,
Mayor.

L. N. CLIWARD, Secretary.

All voters who have not registered will please call at the Mayor's Office, and do so, between now and the 21st inst.

A. FOGLE, Mayor.

April 12, 1877.-4t.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of John M. Stafford, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, for payment, on or before the 5th day of March, 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

And all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward at once and settle.

GEORGE E. NISSEN,
FRANK P. STAFFORD,
Executors of John M. Stafford, deceased.

Forsyth County, N. C., March 6, 1877-15-6wpd.

NOTICE.

On the 1st day of April, 1877, the firm heretofore existing and known as Ebert & Co., consisting of E. A. Ebert and R. L. Patterson, was dissolved by mutual consent; E. A. Ebert becoming sole owner and proprietor, all settlements to be made with and by him.

The business will be continued at the old stand, where the public will find a complete and extensive line of goods, perfect in every department, and at bottom prices.

E. A. EBERT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wonderful Success! 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION Described and Illustrated

Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete *low price work*, [770 pages, only $2.50,] treating of the entire *history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.; Illustrated*, and $1 cheaper than any other; everybody wants it. One new agent cleared $3.50 in 4 weeks. 5,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy and press sample pages, full description, *extra terms*. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

CAUTION!—BEWARE of falsely printed official and worthless books. Send for *proof*.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.
ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Patent Portable & Stationary Engines
Patent Circular Saw Mills,
Patent Shingle Machines,
Patent Planing Mills, Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Gearing, Mill Machinery, Etc.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE & PRICES.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. $10 Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. U. JOHNS & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

Drunkard! Stop!

O. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for *INTEMPERANCE*, which can be given without knowledge of the patient. Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp, for evidence. Ask druggists for it. Address, BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

WANTED.

Men to travel and establish agencies. In every town for our new and perfectly fire-proof Glass Chimneys and Lamp. Business permanent; sells easy; no peddling. FIRESIDE M'F'G Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

Don't Purchase YOUR GOODS Until You Examine PATTERSON & CO'S SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE

"TO FILL THE BILL"

For all articles needed in this country, and to sell at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

We shall receive invoices of new goods every week during the Fall season, and will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing to purchase the best articles for the least money.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

SHOE SHOP.

JOSEPH KNAUSS

IS prepared, at all times, to make and repair

BOOTS AND SHOES,

at his old stand, opposite the Salem Hotel.

If absent from his shop, work left at the BOOKSTORE will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 22, 1877.-3

Legislative Record,

giving the Acts passed at the session ending March, 1877, together with sketches of the Lives and Public Acts of the Members of both Houses by R. A. Shotwell and Hon. Reuben D. Dick.

For sale at the

SALEM BOOK STORE.

March 15, 1877.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned not to trespass in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the land and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county, and are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood, timber, fruit, or anything else, from the said land and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876. 3m.

Business Man's Combination PENCIL.

40,000 Sold in New York.

IT CONTAINS KNIFE, PEN, PENCIL AND RUBBER, being useful, economical, portable and ornamental.

It is an article every man needs and should have.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

Agents, Boys, Ladies and Gentlemen wanted.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Warranted fresh and genuine at ZEVELY'S Drug Store. Call early, as they are selling fast.

CHROMOS Cheap. Cheaper, Cheapest Chromos, at Bahnson.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements.—Office hours from 6 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week. As no mail arrives or departs on Sunday the office will not be opened on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday, at 7, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 7:27, p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via. Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thusday and Saturday, by 7, p. m.

MADISON, via. Winston, Sedge Garden, Germanton, Walnut Cove and Saurstown. Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via. Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 3, p. m.

FULTON, via. Friedberg, Miller's Mill and Elbanville. Closes every Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due every Saturday by 8, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via. Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes every Friday at 6½, a. m. Due every Saturday by 3, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 88, I. O. O. F.

Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddall's Store.

C. A. FOGLE, N. G.
RD. FOLK, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.

Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock, in the hall as above.

C. F. CAESAR, Scribe. C. A. FOGLE, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Odd Fellows, at 8 o'clock.

W. G. BARKSON, C. C.
IRA H. EBERT, K. of R. & S.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 24, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Meets in the Masonic Hall in Winston, first and third Friday nights in each month.

H. T. BARKSON, High Priest.
C. S. HAUSER, Secretary.

SALEM LODGE, No. 260, A. F. & A. M.

Regular meeting (in same hall as Oddfellows), 1st Thursday night in each month.

R. A. EBERT, Sec'y. W. G. BARKSON, W. M.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly, expeditiously, and as cheap as anywhere else, executed at the

SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Summer, School—Mrs. C. E. and Miss F. E. Rights.

Executor's Notice.—George E. Nissen and Frank P. Stafford, Executors.

Dissolution Notice.—E. A. Ebert.

Town Election.

Paper Hangings.—Bookstore.

OVERCOATS are not uncomfortable.

HAIL fell quite briskly Tuesday morning.

THE lamplighters could sympathize with each other during the rough spell of weather.

THE TOBACCO FACTORIES will resume operations about the 1st of May.

A NUMBER of trees have been cut down in the Court-House Square.

DAVIDSON COURT commences Monday, His Honor, Judge Kerr, presiding.

OWING to the continued rain the water courses have been swollen considerably.

REV. C. H. WILEY is erecting a handsome residence in the western part of Winston.

THE SERVICES in all the churches were not well attended Sunday, owing to the inclemency of the weather.

MR. JONES has repainted the store-houses formerly occupied by Messrs. Langfeld and Dr. V. O. Thompson.

THE horizon, for several nights last week, was brilliant in every direction, illuminated by brush-pile fires upon new ground.

APPLE BUTTER was offered for sale Saturday at 10 cts. per pound. Green apples were also offered.

A CONSIDERABLE portion of our first page is taken up by the Public School Law. It is interesting, and should be read by all.

DIVINE SERVICE was held at the Male Academy in Winston, Sunday, by Rev. Mr. Bynum, Episcopalian minister for this district.

THE Old Calaboose has become quite rusty-looking for want of occupants, which speaks creditably for the town.

THE GOOSE BONE.—Now is the time to set eggs for goose bones, as this Spring's goose will no doubt be a marked one.

GARDENS in general look promising, and the prospect for early vegetables maketh the house-wives rejoice.

DR. BARKER, the phrenological lecturer, who visited this vicinity last year, is holding forth in the Eastern portion of the State.

MISS C. B. AND MISS F. E. RIGHTS' School at Kernersville, will close to-morrow—Friday—with a public exhibition. Will open again, May 14th.

THE DUSTY SPELL of weather caused many persons to sigh for missing umbrellas. A hint to the [illegible] are short.

THE TOBACCO ORDERS are greeted with a pleasant odor, in passing up and down Main Street, arising from the Guano Warehouses of the dealers.

MESSRS. FOGLE & STOCKTON are having a brick pavement laid in front of their store-houses. It will certainly an improvement to the sidewalk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A few days since, while Mr. Christian Rodenbough was mowing timber he cut his foot severely.

GAME seems to be becoming quite popular among our citizens, and the way youngsters slip out the "old man's" roosters for fights, is remarkable.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY have taken up for their next practice the Oratorio of the "Seven Sleeper's," by Lowe. A rich treat for the lovers of good music may be expected.

THE BLUEST-LOOKING men at present are the bar-room keepers,—their day of harvest drawing rapidly to a close. "Blue Glass isn't a circumstance."

THE FARMERS of this section look upon adversely of the wheat crop, the only draw-back being poor seed. And why is it thus? Because the land has been well nigh worked to death and not fed enough.

THE citizens of Kernersville enjoyed themselves hugely at a social gathering at one of the Warehouses, Easter Monday,—the intention being to have a pic-nic, the weather forbidding.

THE DEAF & DUMB ALPHABET is used extensively by the younger folks for silent conversations, and being understood at distances which is truly astonishing to the beholder.

WATKINS' SOLAR GAS BURNER, used to light the streets of Winston, is being introduced in Raleigh and other sections of the State, with success.

IT IS REPORTED here that several prisoners who were arrested in the neighboring counties for illicit distilling, and released on bail, have absconded, leaving the bondsmen responsible.

THE Courier Dispatch of Merchants Hotel, was married to Mary Leak, col., at the Baptist Church, Thursday night, Rev. Mr. Gwaltney officiating. Nash is a well thought of colored man, and a number of white people were present on the occasion.

OWING to the prevalence of measles among the colored population, the school for the past few weeks has been poorly attended. It is intention of the managers to continue the school till the 1st of June, adding an extra month to the regular session, providing the attendance is sufficient to justify it.

FORTY DAYS MORE, and Whitsuntide will be here. Whit Monday is another holiday, and perhaps the fishing parties and pic nicers will have more favorable weather than Easter Monday offered.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION at Pleasant Perk, on Saturday, 31st ult., was successfully conducted by the Superintendent, Mr. W. S. Fishel. Some excellent and appropriate pieces were recited.

ELM STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL will celebrate its 10th anniversary Sunday. An entertainment, in honor of the occasion, will be given.

IF A LAW had passed during the late session of the General Assembly, taxing dogs, how many of the worthless canine species would be left in this section? The answer is: "very few."

TOWN ELECTION for Mayor and seven Commissioners will be held on the 1st of May.—All persons who have not yet registered are requested to do so before the 30th of April, the registration books being open at the Mayor's office.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES on Easter Sunday, at Friedberg, (Moravian) Church, conducted by Rev. D. Z. Smith, were highly interesting. Rev. Mr. Smith preached an excellent sermon to a large and attentive congregation.

THE HOLY COMMUNION was administered at Bethany (Lutheran) Church, on Easter Sunday, Rev. Mr. Cook, a promising young minister, preached a very good sermon. Rev. Mr. Lutz, just from the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, was also present.

[COMMUNICATED.

WHY is it that the young men congregate in front of the churches before and after services? It is very annoying to the ladies, who feel a delicacy in being subjected to the scrutinizing gaze of the sterner sex. Quit it young men, and you'll act the wiser part. * * *

BENEFIT OF THE POOR.—A Supper for the relief of the Poor will be given on Saturday evening, April 14th, in the Boys School House. The efforts of those Ladies who are engaged in the laudable enterprise, should be seconded, as the funds heretofore contributed have been worthily bestowed. We hope the public will give them the means to continue their good work.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—We notice from our exchanges revivals of religion throughout the State. We are informed that it is the intention of several churches in this vicinity to hold protracted meetings at an early day.

THE PERFORMANCE on the organ by Prof. Lineback, before and at the close of services in Moravian Church, have attracted the attention of many, the tones of the grand old instrument, under his master hand, being thrillingly beautiful.

A PARTY of young ladies and gentlemen from this place, enjoyed a pleasant time at a fishing pic-nic at Kerner's Mill, some 3 miles below town, Saturday. They returned towards evening looking as happy and gay as if the day had been one of unalloyed pleasure.

WE are glad to notice the inclination manifested among the boys for music, the violin generally being preferred. They receive no instruction whatever, and the love of this art seems a natural gift, inherited from their ancestors. Would it not be advisable for some one to encourage this youthful talent, by opening a school for the instruction of music among the boys?

On next Tuesday evening, [or what place the public will be duly informed,] the dramatic reader, Mr. Homer D. Cope, will give our citizens an Entertainment of Miscellaneous Selections from standard authors. The Reading is under the auspices of Salem Lodge, K. of P., of which worthy order Mr. Cope is a member of high standing.

The first-rate Orchestra of the Music Society will give selections from various noted composers.—Altogether an exceedingly enjoyable evening, which will well repay the cost of admittance. The Lodge is at considerable expense in giving this entertainment, and we hope our citizens will support them heartily, as they do it more for the gratification of their friends than for their own financial benefit.

A FEW weeks since a man by the name of J. W. MAYS, hailing from Staunton, Va., came to Winston and formed a co-partnership with a Mr. Harris, purchased an engine of Mr. C. A. Hege, and prepared to go into the carpenter business. He also made the acquaintance of a young lady of Winston, eloped with her, was married at Wentworth, returned to Winston, and purchased a house and lot in this place and commenced improving it, when letters containing unfavorable reports reached here, causing MAYS to disappear, although he is said to be still lurking about the neighborhood.

The following notice from the Staunton *Valley Virginian* of April 5th, explains itself:

AN ENTERPRISING YOUTH.—Mr. James W. MAYS, lawyer, doctor, minister, mechanic and lunatic, who departed from this city a month ago, has of late been heard from. A letter was received in this city yesterday, inquiring who, and what he was, and stating that he had recently eloped with and married a highly respectable young lady in Winston, North Carolina. He went to that place representing himself as the son and heir of a farmer who estimated his wealth by the hundreds of thousands, formed a co-partnership in the lumber business with a Mr. Harris, and wooed, won and run off with the girl.

MAYS' history is a romance. He was married fourteen and we believe, now recently divorced. In the meantime he has figured in all the learned professions, and occasionally indulged in mechanics and other kinds of business. At one time he was entirely insane.—and never has been regarded as of strong mind. His father resides in this city and is a worthy hard working mechanic.

Since the above, letters have been received reporting MAYS as not divorced, as yet, but the matter was in legal hands with that purpose.

MAYS first marriage was to a daughter of Mr. Harden Campbell, of Amherst County, Virginia.

THE FUR TRADE in this section has been,—judging from reports,—very profitable the past season. And although the finer class of fur is yearly becoming less, still many a dime may yet be realized therefrom. The rabbit skin is the chief staple, a great many being bought and shipped annually by our merchants.

SASSAFRAS OIL.—We notice a number of persons in Davidson County are manufacturing Sassafras oil. Oil has advanced in price, and if it continues to sell at present figures, it may be somewhat profitable to manufacture it.—CORRESPONDENT.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following is the list of Jurors drawn for Spring term 1877, Stokes Superior Court.—*Danbury Reporter.*

FIRST WEEK.

John H Tuttle, L E Grabbs, Samuel Wall, Jr., Thos. F Hart, Wm. J Flynt, Peter J Leak, Jr., W R Hicks, Wm A Jessup, Gabriel H Mabe, Raleigh Gentry, H K Holland, N F Samuel, P D Watkins, R F Martin, Ivy W Lasley, Joel Y Allen, N D Hill, Jesse A Gordon, Sr., James Burge, H W Adkins, James E Dalton, G D Tuttle, M J Hobbstetter, Wm. J Wilson, Wm. A Shamer, Spencer Isom, J M Covington, Haywood Venable, Wm. H Smith, W H Tillotson, L H Southern, J D Carson, J B Vaughn, W W Withers.

SECOND WEEK.

S W Richardson, A C Myers, R C Hart, T J Boze, Wm. H Hawkins, Amer J Tilly, James Neal, J B Vaughn, Jr. Thos. W. Kellum, James M Kiser, C T Christian, G D Turner, J B Tucker, Wm. G Rutledge, Wm. J Loyd, W T Chapman, Williamson Hart, W S Ray.

MARRIED.

In Waughtown, on Sunday the 8th inst., by Augustus Tucker, Esq., Mr. THE JENKINS to Miss MARY GRACE, daughter of Wm. Spaugh. All of Forsyth county.

In this county, on Tuesday the 3d inst., by Rev. Amos Faw, Mr. LEWIS SPAUGH to Miss MARY JOHNSON, all of Forsyth.

In Davidson county, near Midway, on the 5th inst., at the bride's residence, by Rev. Joseph Miller, Mr. MOSES NIFONG to Miss ANNIE SINK.

DIED,

On the 3rd inst., in Forsyth county, near Hopewell, HENRIETTA CRITZ.

In Forsyth county, on the 4th inst., THOMAS DAVIS.

In Davie county, near Farmington, lately Mrs. AMELIA A. TATUM, aged about 25 years.

In Davie county, near Farmington, on the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN Q. TEAGUE, son of Moses Teague, aged 23 years. JOHN lived near Abbott's Creek, Davidson county, until lately. He was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church at Abbott's Creek.

A TEMPTING FORTUNE.—THE OWNER OF A NORTH CAROLINA TOWN.—*Allegheny City, Pa., April 4.*—At the close of the Revolutionary War one David Stewart was given 475 acres of land in North Carolina for services rendered in the patriot army. Instead of taking possession of his acres, Stewart emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled at a place known is former years as Stewartstown, but now called Etna. He passed his life without paying attention to the property in North Carolina, and it drifted into other hands, when the town of Salisbury was built upon it. The property is now represented to be worth $6,000,000, and the people of Salisbury are likely to become involved in litigation with the heirs of Stewart. When David Stewart was about to give up the ghost he committed the deed for his North Carolina land to the care of a brother or brother-in-law, it does not appear which, who kept the other heirs in ignorance of this matter, until shortly before his own death, when he promised to deliver over the deed. But he died quite suddenly without delivering the promise. [illegible] Stewart [illegible] the possession of a nephew, and is ready for prodigation whenever necessary for the recovery of the property. One of the heirs, a Mrs. Johnston, resides in this city, and others in Armstrong County.—The matter has been placed in the hands of counsel.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREER'S ANCHOR FLOWER has never to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Low Spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, and S. H. SMITH, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

ICE.—Buy your *Spring Water Ice* of S. T. MICKEY, who will sell cheap to regular customers and deliver throughout the fruit season. no. 14, 2t.

SPRING GOODS, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

ever offered by any party in this market, and at prices to suit the times.

The same quality of Goods were not offered so cheap since the WAR.

The styles are beautiful and will suit all ages.

Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., March 1, 1877.

LARGE LOT OF DIXIE PLOWS just received. Casting for every part of plows always on hand at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Splendid Lot of Medium Calicoes and also CASSIMERES and KENTUCKY JEANS just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Received this day 30 Pieces of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTING, NEW and beautiful patterns at remarkably LOW PRICES.

Also a full assortment of materials for WAX FLOWERS, RED RIBBON, FEATHERS, NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 12th 1877.

Clover, Orchard Grass & Millet Seed just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Wooden and IRON RAKES at WOMMACK & CO'S.

POOR GOODS

ARE EXPENSIVE

AT ANY PRICE.

BEST GOODS

ARE THE CHEAPEST,

and can be found with

March 15, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

NEW NOVELS,

Just received at the SALEM BOOK STORE. March 15, 1877.

NEW CHECKERMEN AND BOARDS, of the latest and neatest styles at the BOOK-STORE.

MARK TWAINS SCRAP BOOK.—A few copies of this useful book for preserving Newspaper Scraps at the BOOKSTORE.

EDMUND BLUM. I. A. BLUM.

EDMUND BLUM & CO.,

COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS,

At the Well Known Stand on the Germanton Road North of the Court-House, Winston, N. C.

Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th 1877.—no13.

ALWAYS READY

WITH

SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the old Estand of PROHL & STOCKTON, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF

General Merchandise,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.,

which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.

E. A. EBERT.

Salem, N. C., April 5th 1877.—14 4t.

FURNITURE!

A. C. VOGLER,

SALEM, N. C.

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. S. MICKEY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

I also invite the attention of the public to my assortment of

CHAIRS,

among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STOOL-SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of

NORTHERN FURNITURE, AT SHORT NOTICE.

Catalogues can be examined at my store and selections made.

COFFINS!

I manufacture and keep on hand the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS.

I also keep on hand the Cincinnati Coffin, made with sided best sides, round corners, double top, French glass, and finely finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1877.—14 3m.

D. R. LEAK. WINSTON T. A. WILSON

Marble and Granite Works!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &C., &C.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

FINEST STYLE!

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold.

Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work.

All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON,

June 27, 1876. WINSTON, N. C.

A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS, NOTIONS, COLGATES FINE TOILET SOAPS and many other articles in my line. Jet Jewelry & Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in future.

Salem, N. C., March 29th, 1877.

PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, The Citizens of Winston, Salem and the public generally have patronized me liberally since I opened business here, and whereas I am not only thankful for this liberality shown but feel grateful,

Therefore be it resolved, That I will continue to keep a full line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, STATIONERY, OILS AND RUM, FOR TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS.

Prescription Department

filled with the best selected material.

Therefore be it resolved, That I will make it to the interest of buyers to call before purchasing elsewhere.

[SIGNED]

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

Druggist and Pharmacist.

WINSTON, N. C.

March 29th, 1877. no. 13.

J. & P. Coats' Thread.

Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 cents per Dozen

A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.

Merchants will please send in their orders to

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

The largest stock of

LAMPS

Ever offered. Parties can now get a fine LAMP at manufacturer's prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C.—No. 10.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!

For Sale CHEAP at the Salem BOOK STORE.

LETTER PAPER.

Just received a good lot of 8, 10 and 12 pound Letter Paper. Good finish and excellent quality. Sold by the quire, half ream and ream upon reasonable terms, at the Salem Bookstore.

ONION SETS.—A Fresh lot of just received at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Post Building, Salem, N. C.

HARMONY.—A New Supply of the "Christian Harmony" singing book just received at the BOOKSTORE.

MEMORANDUMS in great variety at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Mar. 11th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	6.40 a. m.
" Airline Junction	7.05 "
" Salisbury	8.54 "
" Greensboro	11.54 "
" Danville	1.21 p. m.
" Dundee	1.38 "
" Burkeville	5.30 "
Arrive at Richmond	8.23 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.35 a. m.
" Burkeville	10.23 "
" Dundee	2.43 p. m.
" Danville	2.53 "
" Greensboro	5.10 "
" Salisbury	7.31 "
" Air Line Junction	9.23 "
Arrive at Charlotte	9.55 "

GOING SOUTH.

L've Greensboro,	11.05 A. M.	S-Art.	5.10 P. M.
Co. Shops,	2.12.25 "	L've	5.55 "
Raleigh,	3.35 P. M.		12.20 "
Arr. Goldsboro,	6.14 "	L've	9.55 a. m.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. (SALEM BRANCH.)

	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	5 20 p m
Arrive at Salem	7 27 p m
Leave Salem,	8 25 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 30 a m

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12.25 P. M. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train, making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHARLOTTE AND RICHMOND, 202 MILES.

For further information address

JOHN R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

T. R. M. TALCOTT, Engineer and General Superintendent.

Poetry.

THE OLD ELM TREE.

Oh, the old elm tree is standing now,
Where it stood so long ago,
When in its shade we children played
Till the sun in the west grew low,
And its branches reach as far and high,
And the sky above is as clear,
But under it now no children play
In the golden day of the year.

The sunbeams creep thro' the rustling leaves
That fall on the moss-grown seat,
And tall grass waves where in other years
It was trodden by children's feet.
And the bees hum lazily in the shade,
Through the long, bright summer's day,
And the soft wind murmurs with lonely sound
Where the children used to play.

They are all gone from their childhood's home,
All have wandered far away;
Of all the band of that dear old time,
There is not one left to-day.
They are parted now by many a mile,
And the waves and mountains high;
And one has gone to the home beyond,
Through the golden gates of the sky.

And many a weary year has gone
And many a summer's sun
Has passed adown the golden west,
When the long bright day was done;
And many an autumn wind has blown,
And many a winter cast
O'er hill and vale its shrond of snow
Since the children met there last.

And the weary years will still move on
With their sunshine and their rain
But there in the shade of the old elm tree
They will never all meet again.
But there is a house of quiet rest
And its portals are open wide;
May we one by one, at the Saviour's call,
All meet on the other side.

Humorous.

Argumentum ad Hominem.

There isa droll story of Secretary Chandler in circulation here. Though an unscrupulous partisan, he is a good business man, and when he took charge of the Interior Department he managed it on business principles, and of course felt the danger to his own credit as head of the department in submitting to the demands of Congressmen for places. It is related that shortly after he entered the Cabinet a Western Congressman came to demand a place for one of his followers:

"But there is no vacancy," replied Mr. Chandler."

"Make one, then," said the Congressman.—"I want my man put in. He is all right, a prominent man in the party and a good worker."

"Very well," said Mr. Chandler. "Let us see. Here is the list of appointments from your district. You see you have your full share.—Now, if you insist on having your man in I'll have to turn out somebody. I'll do it at once for you, but you must select the one to be turned out."

The Congressman, it is related, went off in disgust, for he did not dare to turn out a constituent of his own. There is a more recent story which shows how awkwardly the patronage system may be made to work for Senators. Two Senators said to the President:

"That man you nominated for such an office in our State is unfit for the place. He is a drunkard and incapable."

"That is a serious matter," said the President. "Make the charges in writing over your own names and I will withdraw the nomination."

But the story goes that they respectfully declined, and the nomination was not withdrawn. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Chief Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand, and vegetables in the other One one of these occasions, a fashionable young man who had removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could find no one to carry home his turkey.

Marshall stepped up and asking him where he lived. "That is my way and I will take it for you."

When they came to the house, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?"

"Oh, nothing," said the Chief Justice, "you are welcome, it was my way and no trouble."

"Who's that old man, who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the young man of a bystander.

"That," replied he, "is Mr. Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."

"Why did he bring home my turkey?"

"To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

MR. HAYES AND CARDS.—Cards are still played at the White House, though the allurements of draw-poker played with all its pristine ferocity do not fascinate our pastoral President, who delights rather in the more innocent excitement of "old maid" and "beggar my neighbor."—The other evening they were making up a party, but had only secured three players, when one of their number called heedlessly and perhaps innocently to Mr. Hayes:

"Mr. President, shall we count you in?"

An awkward silence succeeded, and Mr. Hayes turned red as fire, but Mr. Schurz seated himself at the piano and played some selections from the "Battle of Prague," and diverted the attention of the company till Senator Staley Matthews and Mr. Charles Foster had removed the unfortunate individual and crucified him.—*World.*

An Eastern paper having had considerable to say about "raising chickens by hand," the Galveston *News* responds: "Such information is not needed at the South. The whole colored population know how to do it, and an enterprising freedman can raise more pullets in a single night, on his way home from prayer meeting, than that Eastern editor could raise in a year with all his science."

New Moravian Hymn Books,

IN ALL STYLES OF BINDING

AT BLUM'S BOOKSTORE, SALEM, N. C.

This Hymnal is a beautiful book, and will soon be in use in our churches.

Jan. 22, 1877.

Agricultural.

With April, farm work, nearly everywhere, begins in earnest. To hurry over our work is to throw away labor. No hurry is needed, when work is well laid out, and every job is foreseen and planned for. More thought must go into our work. Although the times are mending, and farmers have felt but little of the general distress that business men have experienced yet we may confess that times are still hard. Prices are low and profits are small.—Hard times quicken invention, and when men are pressed, their intellects are wonderfully brightened. Most of the great inventions that have revolutionized labor, have been forced into men's minds by pressure of unfavorable circumstances. The alternative has frequently been "a new and cheap method of ruin." Just now we seem to be on the eve of some needed discovery for cheapening farm labor, or making it more effective. The whole world is striving against us, and so far we have beaten it. But now other nations are using our tools, implements and methods, and all that is left us is cheap land, and an indomitable energy that never gives in. We shall still maintain our position. When the time was ripe for some great innovation, it has always come; the mother "necessity" never yet failed to find the child "invention." No great staple can long be produced at a loss, or even at less than a living profit, and now that we see clearly the dawning of a promising day in business, there is a certainty that the farmer's labor will be as well recompensed as it deserves. But we shall have to work for it, not so much with our hands as with our brains.

HINTS ABOUT WORK.

Plowing.—None but a fertile soil should be turned over very deeply. At this season, this should be well remembered, because, there is no time for the weather to mellow the fresh soil. For spring crops, the soil should be turned up mellow and rich, that the seed may push into active growth at once.

Live Stock.—One of the most encouraging events of late, has been the opening of an export trade of beef and mutton to England. If this succeeds, and grows, as now seems probable, it will provide a way out of our heretofore greater difficulties. Instead of growing and exporting grain, we shall grow and use it ourselves, and export the produce. This will leave our farms in much better plight. To meet this new demand, our stock must be improved in quality, by the use of pure-bred bulls and rams, and increased in quantity, by sparing the heifer calves and ewe lambs from slaughter.

Root Crops.—Plowing should be done this month for mangels. No root crop pays better than this. Choose a piece of clean grain-stubble, plow thoroughly, open drills, in which drop manure at the rate of ten tons per acre, cover with the plow, level with a light harrow lengthwise of the drills, so as not to obliterate them; then sow the seed over the manure with a hand or horse-planter, and scatter a little guano, or blood fertilizer along the row. Four pounds of seed for an acre is required. We prefer the Yellow Globe. Don't aim to get big roots, but a full crop of fair-sized ones. We are satisfied with 20 tons, or 1,000 bushels, per acre. At this rate a bushel costs 5 cents or less. Sow late this month, or early in May.

Potatoes.—Early potatoes may be kept lightly covered with the hoe or a light one-horse plow. Watch the manœuvres of the potato beetle, and, when it begins work, pick the insects from the leaves into a pan. By proper care, Paris green need not be used until the larvæ get to work, when no time should be lost. Every beetle killed this month may prevent the existence of over 2,000 larvæ.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Large Corn Farmer and Land Owner. Senator Wm. Cox Mercer, of Moyock, Currituck county, the Representative in the late General Assembly of the First Senatorial District, is perhaps the largest corn raiser in this State and a large land holder. His yearly crop of corn is about 4,000 barrels, and he owns 15,000 acres of valuable land in the counties of his District. He commenced life on a $4 bill, borrowed money, and in fifteen years had made $125,000. His losses during the war on stock, negroes, &c., amounted to $70,000, and he has paid since the war $30,000 as security money. He has had from five to seven thousand dollars' worth of bankrupt notices served upon him in one week. Notwithstanding all these reverses, Senator Mercer is still a wealthy man.—*Star.*

PORK PACKING.—Pork packing statistics of the west show an increase of 92,204 in number, but one and seventy-three one-hundredths decrease in the average weight. Mess pork increase 91,445 barrels; lard decrease one and forty-two hundredths pounds per head. Total packed, 5,073,339.

FEATS OF MARKSMANSHIP, AGAIN—NORTH-CAROLINA VS. TEXAS.—A gentleman of this city having seen the articles which have recently appeared in the *Star* in reference to feats of marksmanship, comes to the front with a few which have come under his observation. On one occasion he was in pursuit of a covy of partridges, and while following them up to get a good chance to shoot them a large hawk made a strike among them, and a successful one, too, for he mounted into the air with a partridge in his claws, and after flying about forty yards with his booty our friend, bringing him to the ground, and cooped both hawk and partridge. Mr. Thomas S. Lee, of Iredell county, he says, killed seven deer at three shots, four at one and three at one discharge of his piece. The deer killed at one shot were at a distance of sixty yards by actual measurement. The "Lone Star" can hide its diminished lustre by taking a back seat in the shooting firmament.—*Wilmington Star.*

Youth's Department.

ENIGMA, NO. 1.

I am composed of 10 letters.
My 1 is in pump, but not in well.
My 2 is in ocean, but not in sea.
My 3 is in new, but not in old.
My 4 is in sun, but not in moon.
My 5 is in moon, but not in sun.
My 6 is in village, but not in city.
My 7 is in city, but not in village.
My 8 is in finger, but not in thumb.
My 9 is in cat, but not in dog.
My 10 is in fish, but not in whale.
My whole is the name of A Science which treats of the properties of elastic fluids.

ENIGMA, NO. 2.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 1, 2, 4, is a color.
My 10, 3, 11, 12 is a stinging insect.
My 6, 7 is a personal pronoun.
My 5, 9, 8, is number.
My 14, 13, 16, 17, 15 is the act of dissolving sentences into their elements.
My whole is a good plan of gaining information.

SQUARE WORDS—NO. 1.

Write a square word containing four letters in a word:
Let the first word be the name of a lady.
Let the second word be the name of a writing conveying property.
Let the third word be the same as the second.
Let the fourth word be the same as the first.

PROBLEM—NO. 1.

A poultry man sold 3 chickens and 4 ducks for $1.20. At another time he sold 6 chickens and 2 ducks for $1.32, selling them at the same price each time. What was the price of a chicken? What was the price of a duck?

[Last week an error occurred in the transposition of figures, which the reader no doubt corrected for himself.]

HEED THE
Words of Advice,
RESPECTFULLY offered by
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TUTT'S PILLS
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